

VIEWS ON TEMPERANCE.

MR. EDITOR:—The views that I shall present on this momentous question I shall endeavor to base upon the principle of a God-given rationality, and seen in truths inherent light. The American people, above all other intelligent nations on the globe, are prone to run into extremes. It is well-known by a casual observer, that the heat of excitement never resulted in any permanent good; it is like putting forth a cause, so to speak, blindfolded, without carefully examining the effect and end of that cause; for be it known my friends that every cause put forth produces its effect, either for weal or woe. But I am wandering, it was the temperance question that I designed in this article to talk about.

The temperance question, as near as I can recollect, began to be agitated in the western States about forty years since, a short time previous it was very much agitated in the eastern States, Massachusetts in particular, which name is dear to me, as it was my native country; it is well known that it was the land of our Puritan forefathers, and as they were yet tinged with a little Puritanism and the heat of excitement raged to an ungovernable extent, so much so that many even cut down their orchards. My friends, how does that extravagance accord with the principle of sound reason? Would it not have been as reasonable to suppose that a man would get drunk by simply climbing a sour apple tree?

Almost in the midst of the above excitement I visited Massachusetts, and having many friends in the city of Boston I remained there for several days, and according to my best observation there was as much liquor used as when I resided there in my boyhood days; to be sure they were a little more cautious. I felt during my stay that I needed some liquor, and took a fat bottle and went to a liquor store, and although a perfect stranger, it was filled without the least hesitancy. But as I design to be brief I will come back to Oswego, N. Y., where I resided 25 years. And I shall ever remember the intense excitement that prevailed at that time; every effort was put forth to stop its traffic, the Maine liquor law was passed, a penitentiary was built in Syracuse for the purpose of thrusting in the victims who violated the law, and many were sent there, women not accepted, and I was credibly informed that the overseers treated its victims most shamefully, even far below the dignity of the brutes.

In 1861 I emigrated to Napoleon, Ohio. The temperance question has been agitated more or less until the present time. The most stringent laws have been devised to prohibit its traffic; the Maine liquor law is this day on our statute books, and a vote for no license has been given, which resulted in a large majority in favor of no license.

Next comes the woman's raid. The ladies of Napoleon whose bosoms were filled with love and affection commenced their raid, and no doubt with good intentions; but it looks strange to me that intelligent ladies would take their pearls into such places. For it is written, cast not your pearls before swine, neither give that which is holy unto the dogs, lest they trample them under their feet and turn again and rend you.

And to close the climax in these heated excitements which I look upon as not in accordance with sound reason, where men, women and children go forward, and the most solemn pledge is signed, and in hundreds, and no doubt thousands of cases the pledge is broken in less than forty-eight hours. How think you this chimes with the principle of rationality. For it is written thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.

I have thus briefly alluded to the most prominent features of the above subject. And now my friends allow me to ask in all sincerity, what has all these efforts accomplished? The people meant well there is no doubt. But it appears to me that a casual observer could plainly see that the tide of intemperance is running higher than it did twenty or forty years ago. Me thinks I hear the question asked, what means would you devise to remedy and finally exterminate this damnable and hellish evil? I will briefly answer: It is written thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, and with all thy might, mind and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets, we can give evidence that we obey the above precepts in the exhibition of our lives, one is goodness and truth, which is heaven; the opposite love is falsity and evil, which is hell.

Reason to others kind and true, As you'd have others be to you; And neither do, or say to man, What e'er you would not take again.

Perhaps it will not be out of place to give some of the prominent reasons why such a state of things exist. The love of self and the world are the most prominent reasons. The love of self has, and is, rapidly increasing; so much so that it has already become a monster. But if the above principles are adopted and faithfully carried out, it will wield such a power as will cause the above monster self to seek his own place, which is hell. And e'er long we shall be restored to our primitive state, and we shall become a garden of Eden; and the lion shall lie down with the lamb; the steer and tiger at one crib shall eat; and forked serpents lick the pilgrims feet, and nothing shall hurt or destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the Lord.

GOOD AS GOLD.

Brave Words From Mr. Belford.

Who Voices the Sentiments of the Mighty West.

Fair Notice Served Upon the Eastern Dick Turpins.

The Days of Legalized Robbery in This Country Are Numbered.

Rebellion Against the Rule of the Robbers in Congress.

The People of the West Will Be Mortgaged Neither to the Banker Nor the Bondholder.

[Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1881.

Representative Belford, of Colorado, and other Representatives of the far West left here to-day for Mentor, to urge the appointment of General Rountt, of Colorado, to the Postmaster-Generalship in General Garfield's Cabinet. Belford is a liberal, outspoken man, and speaks his convictions without any contortion of words or sentences. His speech in the House yesterday on the Funding Bill was a just and severe exhortation of the attitude of the money power of the Eastern wing of the Republican party. He opposed the bill quite vigorously. Said he:

"There have been some peculiar features attending this debate. I was not surprised at the speech of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Chittenden). He has gone wild on the gold standard theory, and every session denounces every one who favors the silver coinage as a thief and robber. Blinded by his rage against all money but that preferred by the Wall street sharks, he overlooks the fact that silver was the coin of this country before the Constitution was adopted. It was the coin of all the States during the Confederation. Each State reserved the right to regulate the value of foreign coin, though the States gave to the Confederation the right to regulate the value of their own if nine States agreed to it. There being a want of uniformity in the coinage of the States, and a want of uniformity in the value of foreign coins, when the States came to adopt the Federal Constitution they relinquished their right to coin money to the General Government. In doing so, they never contemplated that silver, which, as a coin, had antedated the Constitution, would cease to be money, for they reserved to themselves the right to make gold and silver coin a legal-tender for all debts. Both were money, and the only power that the States parted with was the power to coin this money and make it a legal tender. They did not give to Congress the right to take away its legal-tender quality."

"In 1869, at the bidding of this country and Europe, we passed the Public Credit Act, by which we made our bonds payable in coin or its equivalent. This insured to their advantage. When we funded our debt, under a provision allowing it to be paid in coin or its equivalent, we were told that the word 'coin' meant gold, and not silver; and Eastern Statesmen labored long and ardently in the Senate to convince the people that 'coin' meant gold, and did not include silver. If any man doubts this I refer him to the speech of Senator Edmunds, in the resolutions introduced by Senator Matthews, of Ohio. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Chittenden) says that he is a simple merchant and not a lawyer, and that he can not communicate his views in apt phrase to the House. The gentleman seems to be an adept and expert on the gold standard theory; and he is to be pitied if he does not understand that the word 'coin' means that which may be coined into money."

"The act of 1837 provided for the coinage of the silver dollar. Under this act existed the right to coin it. We might coin it in greater or less quantities, but the right to coin it continues while the act remains in force. If the Government contracts a debt, while the right to coin silver exists, which is payable in coin, then even a simple merchant should know that payment can lawfully be made in any coin which the Government has the right to coin or issue. A wayfaring man, though a fool, could understand that if he were actuated by honest purposes. But this gentleman proposes to stop the coinage of silver, to destroy the greenback, and to hand us over to the bankers and robbers of the country; and because we will not march to his music we are 'obnoxious to the charge of dishonesty!' The Republican party can not afford to follow his leadership unless it is willing to surrender the Western States. For one am opposed to returning the greenbacks; and I wish to call the attention of the House to a few facts of recent date that should not be forgotten. On the 20th of April, 1878, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Fort) moved to suspend the rules and pass the following bill:

"Be it enacted, &c., that from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, or other officers under him, to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes; and that when any said notes may be received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired and canceled or destroyed, but they shall be

released and paid out again, and kept in circulation." [See record, Forty-fifth Congress, volume 7, part 3, page 2, 928.]

"This bill passed by a vote of 177 to 35. When the bill reached the Senate Mr. Bayard, a gold-standard man, offered an amendment, as follows: 'Provided, that the said notes, when issued, shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting duties on imports, and not to be otherwise a legal tender, and any reprint of these notes shall bear this superscription: "The amendment was defeated by a vote of 18 to 42. [Record Forty-fifth Congress, volume 7, page 4 and 3, 868.] The bill was passed without amendment by a vote of 41 to 18. In view of this act, so recently passed by both branches of Congress, I am unwilling to forego and abandon the pronounced views of the Republicans as expressed in the Forty-fifth Congress, even at the bidding of the gentleman in whose view every thing turns to gold."

"And now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to give the Republicans from the East a word of friendly advice. Silver mining is one of the chief industries in this country. Millions of dollars are invested in it, and we people who live among the mines have become wearied at this incessant war waged against us by such gentlemen as the Representative of the Brooklyn District. If it is right to protect the silver interests in Pennsylvania, why is it not right to protect the silver interests of Colorado? If it is right to protect the copper of Michigan, the sugar of Louisiana, the shipping interest of Maine, why is it wrong to extend a friendly hand to our great industry in the New West? These are facts for Eastern members to consider. Silver is the money of the people; gold is the money of bankers. I stand for the rights of my people, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. White) stands for his. You ask me to protect pig-iron. I ask you to protect silver. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) asks me to protect copper. I ask him to extend a friendly glance to silver. Refuse us this demand, which is in your power to do, and I will say to you that the time will shortly come when the tolling millions who are bringing the treasures from the mountains to fill your Eastern coffers, only to have such treasures discredited and disgraced at the bidding of the bondholders and gold-bugs, will rebel against your pretensions, and will seek new alliances, under a new banner, where their rights will receive recognition. They will, in my judgment, be mortgaged neither to the banker nor the bondholder."

"We will insist that the Secretary of the Treasury, executing a law which provides that our national indebtedness shall be paid in coin, shall discharge it in silver as well as in gold. Silver is the money of the Constitution, and we insist that it shall be respected. We know that if the legal-tender quality of the greenback is destroyed the banks will refuse to receive it on deposit, as they threaten to refuse silver. We are not ready to acknowledge the sovereign whose heads is of sovereign meat mischief in Biblical days to God's honest poor. Neither the gold head furnished by New York, nor the iron head furnished by Pennsylvania, will deter us from our purpose to have the currency of the Constitution, gold, silver, and paper, convertible into coin under the Republican banner, or under that of some other party, which has at least a decent respect for the rights of man."

Provided With Pockets.

"Maria," said Mr. Jones, the other evening, "what earthly use does any woman have for a muff?"

"I'm sure I don't know," answered Mrs. Jones, meekly; then she added, sweetly, "I know a good many who have one."

"Eh!" retorted Jones; "oh, yes! Well, as they only add the weight of the fingers, and any woman carrying one resembles a trussed fowl, I cannot see why they are not abolished. They are just one of the silly fashions of the sex. Then look at your hats this season; a little woman topped off with a big felt, and rigged out with two or three great long ostrich feathers, looking, as Dickens would say, like the afternoon shadow of somebody else. It's monstrous, ridiculous!"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Jones, "it is rather absurd, now that you call attention to it. But, you know, I wear a bonnet. There was something I wanted to ask you. Oh, I remember now; how many pockets have you in that suit you have on?"

"Pockets," growled Jones; "I'm sure I never counted them. What do you want to know for? Half a dozen may be."

"You have fifteen," retorted Mrs. Jones, triumphantly; "yes, sir, I have counted them."

"Poo! Nonsense! Fifteen pockets! You must think I'm an idiot. How could I use half that number?"

"Count them," said Mrs. Jones.

"I will, and soon show you how absurdly you see things. Well, there are—let me see—one, two, three, four. How's that? Two ordinary, two pistol and one watch-pocket in my trousers; my vest has two, of course, and an inside one for bills, and a watch-pocket, certainly; all vests have, and one for tickets; and my coat has two, as all coats have, and a breast-pocket on each side, and one for cards. Why, bless me, Maria, that makes—"

"Fifteen! and your overcoat has exactly five more. Twenty pockets for one man! I wouldn't say another word about muffs, or hats, or any other fashion for a woman's dress if I were you."

Jones says he never felt so utterly discouraged in his life, and to think he never knew how many pockets he had till his wife told him!

The New York Herald in commenting on the general prosperity of the country, says: "We owe a good deal to the Democratic House and Senate. It is due to the Democrats to say that their management of our legislation for years has done a great deal to satisfy the world that we are a homogeneous Union."

Near Palermo, in Sicily, in 1548, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet long, and another thirty three feet high in 1550.

The Snow as a Pest-Breeder.

[New York Herald.]

The recent heavy snow-fall over the country from the lakes to New England and thence southward to Virginia creates a demand for extraordinary sanitary measures without delay. The fall on the seaboard has been one of the heaviest reported, and it is now so late in the season it can not be expected to melt and run off the soil at once. It will doubtless be followed by a cold wave which will preserve it as the basis for other snow accumulations. Rigidly conducted comparisons between the weather conditions and the ensuing mortality in large cities have shown conclusively that cold, moist weather is accompanied with a high death rate from diphtheria, measles, rheumatism and heart diseases, and when the spell of cold, moist weather there succeeded a rise of temperature with dampness, scarlet fever and related diseases abound. The continued alarming spread and malignancy of diphtheria will probably be intensified within the next ten days, because the soil of the earth saturated with moisture being under the snow mantle will but tardily give up its moisture, so that the atmosphere will be damp and chilly for some time, perhaps all winter. The obvious remedy is extraordinary precaution to remove the snow from all places where drainage is defective. The emergency is sufficient to justify almost any expense likely to attend the thorough cleansing of streets, alleys and courts from the "beautiful" but baneful snow. If this is not speedily done we shall soon hear of fresh outbreaks of the diphtheria plague, with the added evils of epidemic measles.

Investigation.

Every man should be willing, and we think should be anxious to investigate everything which is so likely to benefit all man-kind as the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, because it is now being used on human flesh with most remarkable beneficial results for rheumatism and deep seated pains, and it has proved by experience that it is equally as good for human flesh as for any animal. It is penetrating and powerful, and yet it can be used full strength with perfect safety on a child as well as a grown person. For all blemishes on horses, it never has had an equal. Read the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure.



A Compound Tincture of the most valuable remedies known to the medical profession, prepared upon strictly pharmaceutical principles.

An experience of twenty-five years proves it to be the greatest Antidote to all the ailments and influences known to the world. Highly commended as a General Tonic and Appetizer. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE MESSENGER OF HEALTH. A house hold paper devoted to the health of the family, will be mailed free to any address on application.

THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., Lancaster, Pa.

We strongly recommend to mothers, Prof. Parker's Pleasant, Warm and Expanding, is easy to take, and no after-pain is required. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

Savo Yorta.

July, 1-17r.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillenia and many other of the best medicines known are so fully combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

So perfect is the composition of PARKER'S GINGER Tonic that no disease can long exist where it is used. If you have Dyspepsia, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Bowel Complaint, Kidney Disorder, or if you need a mild stimulant, for appetite, the Tonic is just the medicine for you, as it is highly curative and invigorating, but never intoxicating.

If you are slowly wasting away with Consumption or any sickness, if you have a Cough or a Bad Cold, PARKER'S GINGER Tonic will surely help you. It gives new life and vigor to the feeble and aged, and is a certain cure for Rheumatism and Cholera Infantum. It has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours.

If you are feeling miserable don't wait until you are down sick, but use the Tonic today. It will restore your system and you will feel better.

Remember! PARKER'S GINGER Tonic is not a medicine, but a food, and it is a food for the blood, and it is a food for the system, and it is a food for the soul.

Medicine ever made, compounded by a new process, and entirely different from Bitters, Ginger preparations and all other medicines. Try it. Your druggist can supply you.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM.

The Best and Most Economical Hair Dressing ever compounded and perfectly harmless.

Will Always Restore Gray or Faded Hair to its original youthful color and appearance, and is warranted to stop its falling, assist its growth and prevent baldness.

A few applications of the Balm will soften the hair, cleanse all dandruff and cure itching and humors of the scalp. Sold by all druggists at 25c per bottle.

SEPTEMBER 23-17r

CARTER'S IRON PILLS

FOR THE BLOOD NERVES AND COMPLEXION

Cure Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Tremblings, Nervous Headache, Leucorrhoea, Cold Hands and Feet, Pain in the Back, and other forms of Female Weakness. They enrich and improve the quality of the Blood, purify and brighten the complexion, allay Nervous Irritation, and secure Refreshing Sleep. Just the remedy needed by women whose pale, colorless faces show the absence of Iron in the Blood. Remember that Iron is one of the constituents of the Blood, and is the great tonic. The Iron Pills are also valuable for men who are troubled with Nervous Weakness, Night Sweats, etc. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail, Address, CARTER MEDICINE CO., 22 Park Place, New York.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SEPTEMBER 23-17r

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL BROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Brochets have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to clear and strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere. oct-17r

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



DISCOVERED BY LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in twenty-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus at an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes fatness, flatulency, destroys all sources for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 223 and 225 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1.00. Six bottles for \$5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 50 cents per box.

STROONG, COBB & CO., General Agents, 125 N. Main St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Why Should They.

No man or woman can do satisfactory work when the brain is dull, the nerves unsteady, the system relaxed and they feel generally wretched. Why should lawyers, merchants, clergymen, doctors, mechanics or mothers often miserably drag through their work in this condition, when a small amount of Parker's Ginger Tonic will always, at moderate cost, clear the brain and give them the strength and the will to perform their duties satisfactorily. We have felt its strengthening and bracing effects and can recommend it most highly. See other column—Ed. dec2811m

1881. The Cincinnati Dollar Weekly Commercial!

A Large Eight-page. Fifty-six Column Family Newspaper!

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

PRINTED FROM LARGE, CLEAR NEW TYPE.

PUBLISHES MORE READING MATTER FOR THE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

AND IS NOT SURPASSED FOR NEWS, BUSINESS REPORTS, LITERARY AND SELECT READING.

A Free Prize Book to Each Yearly Subscriber.

Though mindful of the extraordinarily low rates at which the Dollar Weekly Commercial is furnished, and the increasing cost of the production of first-class newspapers, we are so appreciative of the pleasing evidence of popular approbation that we offer to all persons who send us a dollar each in advance for our Weekly issue, including, of course and particularly, the additional period of one year as follows:

Each person sending us one dollar, will receive the Dollar Weekly Commercial one year and the expressed choice among the following famous books—postage paid and free of all cost—the books being HARPER'S Editions, unabridged, beautifully printed on good paper, in paper covers:

1. "Jane Eyre," the celebrated novel which made CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S fame.

2. "The Last Days of Pompeii," BULWER'S historical romance of universal popularity, the most fascinating of his productions.

3. "John Halifax, Gentleman," Miss MITCHELL'S masterpiece; a story of the sorrows and triumphs associated with low birth and low fortune.

4. "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," the work that gave CHARLES DICKENS his celebrity; the most humorous and always the most popular of his books.

5. "The History of a Crime," by VICTOR HUGO. The narrative by the great French poet, novelist and historian of the crime of LOUIS NAPOLÉON in straggling the liberties of his country.

6. "Henry Edmond," a novel, by W. M. THACKERAY, the most artistic, popular and characteristic of the works of the wisest novelists of this time.

7. "Ethan," by ALEXANDER WILLIAM KNOX, one of the most charming narratives ever written; full of picturesque of the life in the East, including admirable accounts of personal experiences in Egypt and the Holy Land.

8. "Journal of the Plague in London," by DANIEL DEFOE, author of "Robinson Crusoe." The true history, by one of the most distinguished writers in our language, of the mysterious and awful visitation of the Plague to England.

9. "Poems of Wordsworth," chosen and edited by WILLIAM ARNOLD. The most popular and select edition of the works of one of England's greatest poets, whose writings owe their celebrity largely to the excellent understanding they display of the sentiment and scenery of country life.

10. Three volumes "English Men of Letters" (in one) 1. ROBERT BURNS. 2. OLIVER GOLDSMITH. 3. JOHN BUNYAN. Of these volumes the first is by PRINCIPLE SHARP, the second by WILLIAM BLACK, the brilliant novelist, and the third by JAMES A. FROUDE, the distinguished historian. No more charming book than these three marvelous biographies make up has been issued in modern times.

11. "Endymion," by LORD BYRON, the latest literary sensation in England and America, a novel for which it is said a larger sum was paid than was ever known, the late Premier netting \$75,000 for the MS. It is a sparkling and picturesque, a veritable literary romance.

It will be seen that these books comprise a wide range and striking diversity of the most brilliant and pleasing productions of modern authors, including Novels, Travels, Poetry, Biography and History, so that all tastes may be consulted and each subscriber will be embarrassed only by the riches of the variety in selecting his favorite book for a FREE PRIZE.

TO AGENTS.

We allow a Cash Commission of ten per cent to Agents on each yearly subscription to the Weekly Commercial sent to us. In forwarding subscriptions Agents will please be careful to always give in full the Name, Post-office, County and State of the subscriber, and to state which premium book the subscriber selects.

IF THE AGENT PREFERS A FREE BOOK TO A CASH COMMISSION, He may, for each yearly subscription sent us, select one free book from the above list for himself, this in addition to the free book selected by the subscriber. Without reference to the choice of the Club Agent, each yearly subscriber who pays \$1 is entitled to a free book.

The prize books must in all cases be selected at the time the subscription is sent. Terms, Cash in advance. Specimen copies free.

M. HALSTEAD & CO., Proprietors Cincinnati Commercial

Heller & Cover

on track with a full line of

Hardware

such as

HOUSE TRIMMINGS!

NAILS, GLASS,

Shelf Hardware,

PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES

of all kinds.

IRON AND WOODEN PUMPS,

FARM BELLS,

AND

Agricultural Implements,

Spouting, Roofing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron work done to Order,

at the design of the

Big PADLOCK,

on Washington street, opposite Tyler Block.

HELLER & COVER.

A GOOD FARM

—FOR—

Sale Cheap!

A farm situated one mile southwest of Napoleon, on north side of the river, consisting of 108 acres of the best land in the county. Good house and barn; good well and cistern; also a fine orchard; fences and everything in good shape.

Persons desiring to purchase a farm will do well to call and examine this one.

For further information enquire at this office or of Charles H. Bellnap, at the above described farm. If circular.

PATENTS. J. W. MISTLER, Solicitor of Patents, 617 Seventh St., Box 229, Washington, D. C. No fee required unless Patent is obtained. Send for circular giving terms. Established 1870. oct211r

NOTICE

TO

Tax-Payers.

Extension of Time in Which to Pay Taxes.

TAXPAYER'S OFFICE, HENRY CO., N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that taxes will be received at this office until the 25th day of January, 1881. Special notice is given those back on persons of 1879 that the time is up, and best paid by January 1st, must be put in a collectors hands for collection by distress or otherwise. CHAS. H. GIDLEY, County Treasurer.

Great chance to make money. Used a person in every town to sell subscriptions for the largest, best and best illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over \$2